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Historic Landmarks of Monterey

Illustrated.

A GUIDE TO MONTEREY AND ENVIRONS.

Special Souvenir Edition.

"Beautiful as poet's dream, when the hills, with verdure teem,
Like some gem of brightest ray, there enthroned is Monterey."

Historic Landmarks of Monterey, California

A brief sketch of the landmarks of Monterey, with a resume of the history of Monterey since its discovery, and a sketch of the old social life.

A guide book for tourists and visitors.

By

Anna Geil Andresen

"

Chairman of California History Committee, Native Daughters of the Golden West, and Landmarks Preservation Committee, California Federation of Women's Clubs.

Salinas, California

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Fr. Junipero Serra

"Serra's month, and the fields he trod!
Priest and man, knight errant of God!
His was the blood that faces the guns;
His the quest of the younger sons;
But the wealth he sought is found by few,
For the souls of men was the lure he knew.

His is the Path where he stood as guide
When the Mission rose by the Carmel's side—
A Path whose ending is set afar
Beyond the journeys of world and star;
For an unseen City beckoned him,
Whose Gate was held by the seraphim."

—George Stirling.

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San Carlos Church ("The Royal Chapel")

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Custom House and Sloat Monument.

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California's First Theatre.

Colton Hall.

House of the Four Winds and Sherman and Halleck's Headquarters.

The Convent.

Washington Hotel.

Commodore John Sloat

Alvarado Street in Stevenson's and Stoddard's Time.

“Talk not of the storied Rhine,
Nor Italia’s sunny clime,
Nor the Orient so fair,
With its balmy perfumed air.
Crowned with old historic lore,
Well I love this rock-bound shore;
’Tis to thee I sing my lay—
Queen of Beauty, Monterey.”

FOREWORD

Monterey is rich in historic buildings and other landmarks. Signs mark these places, but give little satisfaction to the tourist or visitor who wishes to know something of their origin and history. Numerous booklets have already been written on the history of Monterey within the last few years, but they are all by newcomers who were forced to depend for their information upon local inquiries, and had scant means of verification, and were often imposed upon.

I feel that I am more favorably situated for my assumed task, for Monterey is my birthplace, and was my home for many years. It was also the birthplace of two generations, and the home of three generations of my family before me. In this way I bring to this brief sketch the aid of direct personal knowledge combined with a reliable tradition.

This booklet is now offered the public to meet the want for a brief and reliable sketch of the most important historical objects about the peninsula of Monterey.

Many details and biographical sketches, designed for this work have been omitted for lack of space, but these, however, with other interesting matters connected with the history of Monterey will be published at an early date in another edition—a great portion of the material for which is already prepared.

ANNA GEIL ANDRESEN.



Castro-Sanchez Home, Alvarado street

Built in 1828 by Don Simeon Castro, Alcalde of Monterey, 1836-1838.

Birthplace of the writer, her mother and grandmother, and home of her great grandparents and grandparents.

House, wrecked in 1890.

MONTEREY

DISCOVERY AND NAME.

In point of historic interest, scenic beauty and romance, no other town in the state occupies so prominent a place as picturesque Monterey. From the earliest period in California's history it has been sought by navigators and explorers, and is conspicuous as the spot where the most important political and historical events of our state have taken place.

As early as 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese by birth, in command of two Spanish exploring vessels, sailed into the waters of beautiful Monterey bay, and anchored in forty-five fathoms, but did not attempt to land on account of the high seas. He took a description of the bay he had discovered and named it "Bahia de Los Pinos" (Bay of Pines). The point which is now known as Point Pinos, he named "Él Cabo de Los Pinos," (The Cape of Pines).

On December 16, 1602, sixty years after Cabrillo's voyage, Don Sebastian Viscaino, sailing under the instructions of King Philip III of Spain, landed at Monterey with three Carmelite priests and a body of soldiers. A cross was erected and an altar improvised under an oak tree at the mouth of a small ravine; and the spot named "Monterey" in honor of Gaspar de Zuniga, Count of Monterey, Mexico, Viceroy of Mexico, and patron of the expedition—Mexico then being under Spanish rule.

The first view obtained of the coast of Monterey by Viscaino and his men was on the 14th of December, when the fog lifted, and showed the mountain range, which they named "Santa Lucia." Shortly afterwards they sighted a river which they named "Rio del Carmelo" in honor of the Carmelite priests accompanying the expedition. Then they rounded the point which they called "Punta de Pinos," a name it retains to this day.

Viscaino, who was the first white man to place foot on the soil of Monterey, took a full description of the country, and after remaining eighteen days, continued his voyage, hoping soon to return with material for the founding of a settlement. He died, however, before his hopes were realized, and the primitive silence of Monterey was not again disturbed for a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years.

When Padre Junipero Serra was sent to the coast in 1768 to found the Franciscan missions, the most cherished object of his expedition was the establishing of a mission at the "Monterey" visited by Viscaino, and his cherished dream was realized two years later.

On July 14, 1769, two weeks after the founding of San Diego mission, Don Gaspar de Portola, governor of Baha (lower) California, in command of sixty-five persons, left San Diego by land to rediscover the spot named "Monterey," by Viscaino. They reached Monterey, but failing to recognize



Viscaino-Serra Landing
1602-1770

the place, resumed their march further north, traveling as far as Point Reyes and discovering the bay of San Francisco. Fully satisfied that he had passed Monterey, Portola and party returned and stopped at Monterey again, but still could not recognize, in the waters before them, the bay of which they were in search.

Unable to find Monterey bay the expedition left for San Diego on December 9, 1769, arriving there on January 24, 1770. Before leaving Monterey, however, two crosses were erected, one near Point Pinos and the other in the Carmel Valley. On one was the inscription that the party had returned to San Diego, and on the other were the words: "Escarba al pie y hallaras un escrito." "Dig at the foot, and you will find a writing." A glass bottle was buried at the foot of the cross, with a brief account of the expedition, closing with a prayer to God, the All Powerful, "to guide the expedition on its way and to conduct the navigator, whoever he might be, that should find the paper, to the port of salvation."

The third attempt to found a settlement at Monterey, however, was more successful. On May 31, 1770, the vessel San Antonio, commanded by Don Juan Perez, with Padre Junipero Serra on board, arrived from San Diego and anchored at the port of Monterey. In the meantime the expedition that had been sent by land, consisting of Governor Portola,

Father Francisco Crespi and Lt. Pedro Fages, with a body of soldiers, had arrived at Monterey a week before. On May 24 they had reached the cross that had been erected near Point Pinos, as before stated, and upon approaching it found it surrounded with arrows and feathers, which had been placed there by the Indians.

On June 1st, the next day after the arrival of the San Antonio, the parties met amid great rejoicing.

San Carlos Mission

On June 3, 1770, being Pentecost Sunday, was founded San Carlos Mission, under the same oak tree where Viscaino had held services one hundred and sixty years before. An altar was erected, a cross blessed, and Mass chanted, the first Mass ever celebrated in Monterey.

After this, the officers took possession of the country in the name of the King, Charles III of Spain. Thus at one and the same time were founded the Mission and Presidio, and Monterey became the religious and military capital of Alta California, and Portola governor of both Alta and Baja California. Structures for the Presidio and Mission were soon erected by the side of an "estero" or creek, where San Carlos Church of Monterey now stands.



San Carlos Mission

Shortly afterwards Governor Portola delivered over the military command to Lt. Pedro Fages, and embarking on the San Antonio on July 9, sailed for San Blas. He never again returned to Monterey.

Owing to the insufficiency of good soil, and water for irrigation, San Carlos Mission was removed to the banks of the Rio del Carmelo, five miles from Monterey, but the Presidio and chapel still remained at Monterey. The Presidio was called "El Presidio Real" and the chapel became known as "la Capilla Real," or "Royal Chapel." The new mission at Carmel was often thereafter called Carmel Mission because of its location, but in the official reports it was always designated as San Carlos de Borromeo or San Carlos de Monterey. San Carlos Mission was Father Junipero's "own charge," and there he spent all his time, when not called away by his duties as president of the Missions. The saintly padre passed into his reward in August, 1784, at the age of seventy years, nine months and four days, at San Carlos Mission, and was buried, according to his wishes, by the side of his assistant, Father Crespi, in the sanctuary of the chapel, as the present building was not completed until 1797.

In 1793, George Vancouver, the English navigator, visited San Carlos Mission and was cordially entertained by Padre Fermin Lasuen, president of the Franciscan Missions and successor to Junipero Serra. In his notes,

he speaks of the new church, then in process of construction, which is the wonderful San Carlos of today.

After the secularization of the Missions in 1834, San Carlos became an abandoned ruin and was left to the mercy of the vandal and the relic hunter. It was restored in 1884, during the pastorate and through the efforts of Rev. Angelo Casanova, parish priest of San Carlos at Monterey.

San Carlos Church, Monterey.

Among the most sacred objects of veneration in the town of Old Monterey is the Church of San Carlos de Monterey. The present building was erected at the Presidio in 1794, and was called the Royal Chapel because it was the place of worship for the governors of California who were the representatives of the King of Spain. At the time of the secularization of Mission Carmel in 1834, the church at Monterey became the parish church, Padre Jose Real being then in charge, and holding services occasionally at Carmel. In 1858, the transept was added and main altar erected. The Rev. Angelo Casanova, during his pastorate in Monterey, from 1868 to 1893, did much to keep this sacred building in repair. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, whose refinement and culture are shown in the interior remodeling of the church and in all the improvements belonging to the church since his connection with San Carlos.



San Carlos Church
Founded as a mission in 1770.

The Custom House.

Historically speaking, no other building on the Pacific Coast occupies so prominent a place as the Old Custom House. Over this building have floated the flags of three nations: The proud banner of Spain that pioneered the course of the missionaries to this off-port of the world; the tri-color of Mexico in a later regime (1822-1846) and last, but not least, the glorious Stars and Stripes, unfurled by Commodore Sloat, on July 7, 1846, ending Mexican rule in California forever.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the upper or north end of the building was erected in 1814, when the country was under Spanish rule. The center or one-story section was built by Mexico in 1822, after it had gained its independence from Spain, and the lower end, which is an exact duplicate of the north end, was built after the American occupation in 1846. On the taking of Monterey by the United States naval forces under Commodore Sloat, July 7, 1846, the Custom House became the headquarters of Captain Mervine and a party of marines.

It is now the property of the state, and is under the care of the order of Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Native Sons and Daughters have their headquarters there. On the building there is a tablet with the following inscription:

"It was over this building that the American flag was raised by Commodore John Drake Sloat, on July 7, 1846, signaling the passing of California from Mexican rule.

"Restored through the efforts of Native Sons of the Golden West, with the assistance of the people of California."

First Brick House.

This house stands on Decatur street, a near neighbor to the Custom House, and has a very interesting history. Gallant Duncan Dickinson, the son of a Virginia planter, was born in 1806. After he married he left the South for Independence, Missouri, from where he started for California, with the Donner Party, in May, 1846, with five wagons, his wife, four sons and two daughter, Margaret and Lucy, now Mrs. A. G. Lawrie of Pacific Grove and Mrs. N. B. Stoneroad of Las Vegas. At Fort Bridger the Dickinson party separated from the Donner party and took the route more generally traveled, having many perilous experiences, but finally reached Sutter's Fort, where they tarried for two days, and continued on to Santa Clara. Hearing there that war had broken out between Mexico and the United States, Gallant Dickinson and two of his sons, with A. G. Lawrie, who afterward became his son-in-law, enlisted in Captain C. M. Weber's company.



First Brick House

Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

Returning from their service, they continued on to Monterey, where Judge Dickinson bought the land on Decatur street on which he built the historic house. The actual builder was A. G. Lawrie, who was a brick mason. Suitable clay for making bricks was found, a kiln made and burned and one wing of the house was built and completed. The building was never completed. That is to say, the house as it stands today is only a wing of the building originally planned. The rush to the gold fields diverted the purposes of its builder, who never returned to complete the original plans, although the little red brick house, with singular patience, has awaited the return of Gallant Duncan Dickinson since 1848.

The Sloat Monument.

The Sloat Monument stands on the hill, in the government reservation, and is a memorial to Commodore John Drake Sloat, who raised the Stars and Stripes over the Custom House on July 7, 1846, taking possession of California for the United States. Congress appropriated the sum of \$10,000 toward the monument, and this is the only monument outside of Washington, D. C., to receive aid from the federal government, commemorating the deeds of either an army or navy officer. The foundation, or base, is constructed of sixty-six granite blocks contributed by thirty-five counties, cities, organizations and individuals.

Unveiling and Dedication of the Sloat Monument at the Presidio of Monterey, California, June 14, 1910.

(National Flag Day and Bear Flag Day also.)

Through the kindness of Mrs. Edwin A. Sherman we are able to present a photo of the unveiling of the Sloat monument, with the following data by Major Edwin A. Sherman:

General Thomas E. Ketcham, V. M. W., president of the Sloat Monument Association, introduced Colonel Chas. W. Mason, U. S. A., commanding the Post, as President of the Day, who delivered the address of welcome. Prayer was offered by R. R. Bishop Ford Nichols, Chaplain of the Day. A brief historical sketch was given by Major Edwin A. Sherman, V. M. W., founder and secretary of the Sloat Monument Association. Remarks were made by Lieut. Col. John Biddle, U. S. A., under whose supervision the monument was finished.

Dedication by M. W. William Frank Pierce, 33 M. W. Grand Master, assisted by the officers and members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of California; W. Bro. Charles A. Adams, Grand Orator, delivering a fine oration.

An eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by General Chas. A. Woodruff (retired), speaking for both the army and navy.



—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear
Sloat Monument



—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear
Custom House

Unveiling of the monument by Miss Eleanor Mason, representing the U. S. Army, and by Mrs. Eleanor Phelps Glassford, Jr., representing the U. S. Navy. Salutes being fired by the artillery at the Presidio and by the U. S. ship, Yorktown, Commaner Victor Blue, commanding, and who in the morning raised his flag on the old Custom House where he was welcomed by Mayor Will Jacks of Monterey and Mayor D. T. Welch of Pacific Grove; Ensign George Joerns, U. S. N., reading Sloat's proclamation.

All the exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. A. A. McAllister, U. S. N. (retired), to whom great credit is due in collecting contributions for the monument, when chaplain at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Splendid music was furnished by the band of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, which regiment was present in full force.

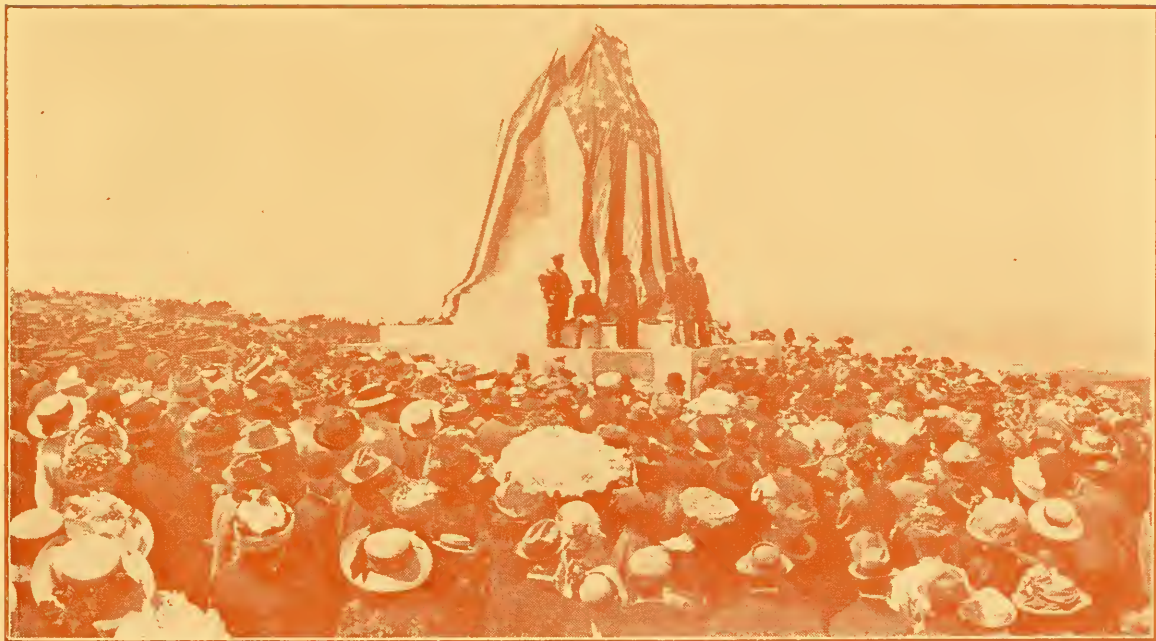
Mr. Henry L. Van Winckle and others of the Society of California Pioneers of San Francisco, Grand Army of the Republic, Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, were present among the several thousands of spectators at the exercises, including the troops at the Presidio.

Edwin A. Sherman, Secretary of the Sloat Monument Assn'.,
1728 Franklin Street, Oakland, Cal.

Note: the picture represents the monument before the unveiling. The eagle that surmounts the pedestal of the monument weighs over seven tons. To U. S. Senator Hon. Geo. C. Perkins and Congressman Hon. Joseph R. Knowland and Hon. J. C. Needham, are we especially indebted for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the monument.

Viscaino--Serra Tree

This historic tree near where Viscaino landed, and where Junipero Serra, a hundred and sixty-eight years later, celebrated the first Mass may be seen in the grounds of San Carlos Church. A few years ago, while workmen were constructing a culvert near it, its roots were greatly injured, and shortly following, it was torn up and without ceremony or farewell, thrown into the bay. Monterey's most public spirited citizen, the Hon. H. A. Greene, and the zealous pastor of San Carlos Church, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, feeling the pathos of it, and the value of this venerable tree as an object lesson and historical relic, rescued it from the bay, and had it placed in the rear of the church. In its place, near where the tree originally stood, is a handsome and costly granite cross, erected by Mr. J. D. Murray, a liberal-hearted citizen and lover of Monterey's romantic past.



Unveiling of Sloat Monument, June 14, 1910.

Photo—Mrs. Edwin Sherman

Serra Monument.

Another memorial to Junipero Serra is the monument erected in 1891 by Mrs. Jane Stanford, which stands on an eminence fronting the Bay of Monterey, and close by the spot where the illustrious friar landed, on June 3, 1770. The monument represents a life size figure of Junipero Serra, in the act of landing, with one foot standing in the small boat and the other stepping on the rocky shore. A large cross, ready to be erected as soon as the landing is made, lies in the boat, and lengthwise with the same, on which is inscribed: June 3, 1770.

THE WHALING STATION.

The old whaling building on Decatur street next to the First Brick House was built in 1855, about a year after the Monterey Whaling Company was organized. In the fall of 1854, Capt. J. P. Davenport, an old an experienced whaler from Cape Cod, Mass., organized a company consisting of about twenty-one men. In 1855 a company of Portuguese, known as the Old Company, was organized with seventeen men and two boats. These companies were successful, and continued the business till 1865, when the two consolidated into one company, and Captain T. G. Lambert from Martha's Vineyard took charge of the consolidated busi-

ness. The whale fishery was one of the most important local industries for a period of nearly thirty-five years. Whaling as a regular business gradually became unprofitable, however, the whales becoming scarcer each year, and as an industry was finally abandoned about 1888. This old house is now the property of private parties.

The life of the whaler was very exciting and dangerous, as the boat often capsized and the men had to swim for their lives. In a hand book of Monterey published in 1875, the story is told of a man who was allowed to go with the whalers upon assuring them that he was not afraid. "Soon a whale spouted nearby and the captain, true to his aim, lodged a harpoon in its body. The whale made for the mouth of the bay, the boat almost flying in its wake. The amateur whaler now began to get excited, not to say scared. His teeth chattered, he prayed and hung on to the boat like grim death. Faster and faster went the boat, the water just even with the gunwale, and whiter and whiter grew the gentleman's face. At length the limit of his endurance was reached. He jumped to his feet and yelled out in frantic accents: "Cut the rope. For heaven's sake cut the rope, I'll pay for the whale." The rope was not cut, and the whale was secured without much difficulty.



1. John O'Neil
2. Mrs. J. W. Finch
(at 22)
3. Mrs. O'Neil
4. First Theater
5. Jack Swan

—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

California's "First Theater."

The "First Theater" stands on the corner of Pacific and Scott streets. It boasts of no architectural features, save that it is a long, rectangular adobe, typical of the time in which it was built. It was first constructed for a sailors' boarding house by John A. Swan, locally known as "Jack Swan, Pioneer of 1843," which inscription he wore on his hat band during his later years.

John Swan came to Monterey on the ship Soledad from Mazatlan, Mexico, in the spring of 1843, having been a deep-sea sailor in many parts of the world. Shortly after his arrival he built the adobe, one wing of which he used as a dwelling, and the other for the boarding house. The first theatrical performance was only an incident in the career of this venerable structure, yet the incident should not be forgotten. It is a subject of sentiment and history, and well worthy of more than passing notice. A brief review, therefore, of its history, is not amiss at this time, and is only a fitting recognition of the rapidly receding past.

About the time that Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers were disbanded after the close of the Mexican war, the colonel, with three companies, came to Monterey. A short time after their arrival, some of the members of the regiment gave an out door per-

formance, which was a success. Encouraged by their enterprise, they persuaded "Jack" Swan to fit up for dramatic purposes, the long wing of the building which was used as a boarding house. A pit was built and a stage, which was shut off from the main body of the theater by a wooden partition, hung on hinges. This partition served as a drop curtain, and was raised and lowered much like the lid of a box. The soldiers found other performers who joined them. In the winter of 1847, a company of strolling comedians had been giving outdoor performances in Los Angeles, assisted by several soldiers and officers, among them Chas. E. Bingham, an aid de camp on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, and Lieutenant Alfred Sully, and John Derby—the latter, the famous humorist, better known by his pen name of "John Phoenix" and "Squibob," who is said to have been the original inspiration for the latter day humor of Mark Twain. The discovery of gold had caused a disbandment of the company, and they, too, had come to Monterey. A theatrical company was organized at Monterey, composed of these strolling comedians and members of the regiment already mentioned. Programs were written, bills and posters printed with a blacking pot and brush, announcing that "Putnam;" or, "The Lion Son of 1776," would be the first play put on. It is said that seats sold for five dollars. Among those who took part in the

performance were Major John O'Neal, "Company E," Stevenson's Regiment, and his wife, Ellen O'Neal, parents of Mrs. J. W. Finch of Monterey. The company played for several months, their first effort being followed by "Box and Cox," "Damon and Pythias," "Grandfather Whitehead," "Nan, the Good for Nothing," "The Golden Farmer," and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet."

THE PACIFIC HOUSE.

This house is a conspicuous landmark at the junction of Alvarado, Main and Scott streets. It was built for a hotel by James McKinley, a native of Scotland, and a pioneer of 1824. Later he sold the property to Mr. David Jacks, one of Monterey's most prominent citizens, who rented the lower floors for stores, and used the upper for a private store house. For many years the Presbyterian church held services in this building, and now the upper floor is the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Bull and bear fights were held in the yard in the rear, and it is said that seats were sold at an exorbitant price. It is now the property of the Jacks corporation, the largest landowners of Monterey county.

Colton Hall.

Colton Hall is famous as the first Capitol building of California, having been the meeting place of the "First Constitutional Convention," and, as such, is dear to the hearts of the people of California.

It was built by the Rev. Walter Colton, a chaplain of the frigate Congress, who was appointed provisional alcalde on July 28, 1846, by Commodore Stockton, the successor of Commodore Sloat. He was afterwards elected to the same office by the people. The funds for the building were raised by subscriptions, by fines imposed in courts, and by prison labor. While in Monterey, from 1846 to 1849, he kept a dairy which he afterwards published, entitled: "Three Years in California." Of this work he says: "Thursday, March 8, 1849—"The town hall, on which I have been at work for more than a year, is at last finished. It is built of white stone, quarried from a neighboring hill and which easily takes the shape you desire. The lower apartments are for schools; the hall over them, seventy by thirty feet, is for public assemblies."

"The front is ornamented with a portico, which you enter from the hall. It is not an edifice that would attract any attention among public buildings in the United States, but in California it is without a rival. It has been erected out of the slender proceeds of town lots, the labor of con-



Colton Hall

—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

victs, taxes on liquor shops and fines on gamblers. The scheme was regarded with incredulity by many, but the building is finished, and the citizens have assembled in it, and christened it after my name, which will go down to posterity with the odor of gamblers, convicts and tipplers."

On the third of June, 1849, General Bennett Riley, who was then the military governor of California, ordered an election to be held in August, 1849, to elect delegates to meet at Monterey on September 1, 1849, for the purpose of forming a state constitution. This convention, consisting of forty-eight members, and representing all parts of the state, and almost every state in the Union, met at the appointed time at Colton hall, and after six weeks of deliberation a constitution was framed, reported, adopted and signed October 13, 1849.

Colton Hall is in a good state of preservation. On March 25, 1913, the state legislature passed an act providing for a state board of three trustees, with authority to lease Colton Hall from the city of Monterey for ten years, and to provide for the preservation, protection and improvement of the property. It is now rented by the city and used as a city hall. Geo. Bertold, a shoe merchant, who died July 24, 1909, bequeathed \$10,000 to beautify the grounds of Colton Hall. A fountain has been erected, on a slab of which is the poem, "Monterey," written by Daniel O'Connell in 1874, and not by Robert Louis Stevenson, as is thought by some.

The Larkin House.

Not far from Colton hall, as one walks down the hill, on the corner of of Main and Jefferson streets, stands the house built by Thos. O. Larkin in 1834. Mr. Larkin came to Monterey in 1832, and opened the first wholesale and retail store in the town. He became United States Consul and did much toward bringing the country under the American flag. He was the first and only American consul. He always maintained friendly relations with the Californians, and was of great service during the troubles with Fremont, and the trying days of the "Bear Flag Republic." In 1844, he established a smallpox hospital in Monterey, toward the expenses of which the Mexican government, then in the hands of Governor Micheltorena, contributed liberally. His house was a political and social center, and some of the most enjoyable dances and "cascarone balls" were given at Larkin's home. Colton in his diary of February 16, 1847, writes as follows: "I have just come from the house of Thos. O. Larkin where I left the youth and beauty of Monterey. This being the last night of the cascarone carnival every one has broken his last shell. Two of the young ladies broke their cascarones on the head of our commodore and got kissed by way of retaliation."

(The cascarone balls were delightful festivals, in which the breaking of the cascarones between the dances was the principal feature. The cascarone balls were given during the winter months only, the season ending on the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascarone season the ladies would begin to save their egg shells. A hole was made on one end of the egg, and the shell filled with cologne water, but most always with oropel (gold leaf finely cut) or with colored paper. The open end of the shell was sealed with wax when cologne was used, otherwise a piece of white paper cut around was pasted on the end.)

Larkin gives the following account of the expenses incurred at one of these affairs:

“Two dozen bottles wine, \$19. One and a half dozen bottles of beer, \$13.50. Thirty pies, \$13. Cakes, \$12. Box of raisins, \$4. Cheese, \$1.50. Nine bottles of aguardiente, (whiskey) \$13.50. Music, \$25. Nine pounds of sperm candles, \$9. Five pounds of sugar, \$3. Other eatable, \$5. Servants, \$4.”

The Larkin house is now the property of Robt. F. Johnson, ex-mayor of Monterey.

Sherman and Halleck's Headquarters.

Next to the Larkin house is a small adobe, built also by Larkin, in 1834. It was the headquarters of Lieutenant Wm. T. Sherman in 1847. In his memoirs, General Sherman speaks of this house as "the adobe back of Larkin's." This is explained by the fact that the entrance to the Larkin home was on Jefferson street at that time, and not on Main street, where it is now.

The House of the Four Winds.

The House of the Four Winds, so called from its having a weather vane on the roof, is now the home of the Monterey Civic Club, having been restored two years ago by that public spirited body. It was also built by Larkin in 1834, and for many years was used as a private residence. At the time of the American occupation, it was used as a store. Its historic value lies in the fact that it was the first Hall of Records in the state, and the first recorder of Monterey county, the late W. C. Johnson, had his office in that building for several years, as well as his home.



— Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

**House of the Four Winds
(First Hall of Records)**



Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

Sherman's Headquarters

The First Frame House.

Besides being the first capital of the state, Monterey is the possessor of many other "first things," and a wooden house that stands on Webster street, near the gateway of Old Monterey, happens to be the "first frame house in California." This historic building was brought from Australia, in sections, by way of Cape Horn, and was erected in 1847. The owner was Wm. Bushton, who had come to California with his wife and sick daughter, hoping that the climate of Monterey would restore her to health. His widow, Mrs. Janes Bushton, afterwards married Wm. Allen, and a son of that union, Thos. Allen, still occupies the house with his wife and children.

The Robert Louis Stevenson House.

The Stevenson house, properly speaking, is the larger of two adjoining houses on Houston street, between Pearl and Webster streets, though each of these two houses is known as the Stevenson house. The larger house was the home of Jules Simoneau in 1879, with whom Stevenson lived. This retreat in Stevenson's hour of adversity ever remained green

in his memory. There was always a touch of pathos when he referred to those humble, but kindly, surroundings that sheltered him when in need. In an informal letter to a friend he said:

"I call at Fladsell's for my paper; at length behold us installed in Simoneau's little whitewashed back room, (of Simoneau's restaurant) with Francois, the barber, perhaps an Italian fisherman, perhaps Augustin Dutra, and Simoneau himself. Simoneau, Francois and myself are the three sure cards; the others mere waifs. Then home to my great airy rooms with five windows opening on a balcony; I sleep on the floor in my camp blankets; you install yourself in bed. In the morning, coffee with the little doctor and his little wife. We hire a wagon and make a day of it!"

The smaller house with a fence in front was the home of Dona Manuela Girardin, whose daughter was the wife of Dr. J. P. Heintz. With this family Stevenson also spent many a pleasant hour. In the same friendly vein he refers to Dr. and Mrs. Heintz as the "little doctor and his little wife," as above quoted.



—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

St. Catherine's Academy (California's First Convent.)

THE CONVENT.

On the northwest corner of Main and Franklin streets is a large vacant lot, where once stood one of the leading educational institutions of the state. St. Catherine's Academy, as this school was called, was opened in 1851 by three nuns of the Dominican order, under the direction of the Right Rev. Joseph Alemany, Bishop of Monterey.

Joseph Alemany, O. P., was a native of Spain, and feeling the call of the missionary, left his native country in the early forties to come to America. After zealously laboring in the Atlantic states, he resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the Spanish speaking settlements on the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was consecrated bishop of Monterey, and fully realizing the need of a school for girls, and the necessity of having religious women to instruct the children of his new flock, he sent east for Mary Goemare, a French nun of the Dominican order and a most cultured young woman.

She came in answer to his appeal, accompanied by two other nuns, Mary Francis Stafford and Mary Aloysia O'Neal. They came to California by way of Aspinwall and Panama. From Aspinwall to Panama they traveled on mule back and on November 16, 1850, they left Panama on the

steamer Columbus, reaching San Francisco on December 6th, and arriving in Monterey a few days later.

On the first of the new year they opened a school at the residence of W. E. P. Hartnell, a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and one whose life was intimately connected with the early history of California. Owing to the increased attendance, all the pupils could not be accommodated, and shortly afterwards the school was moved to a new building on Main street, near Franklin, which was purchased from Don Manuel Jimeno, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hartnell.

This building had been erected as a hotel and adjoined the Jimeno residence. The convent was formally opened and placed under the protecting care of St. Catherine of Sienna and named St. Catherine's academy.

The first woman in California to enter the new novitiate was Maria Concepcion Arguello, the daughter of Jose Arguello, commandante of San Francisco in 1806, and governor of California, 1814-1815. She was a sister of Louis Antonio Arguello, second governor of California under Mexican rule, and successor to Pablo Vicente de Sola.

There is a pathetic romance connected with the life of Concepcion Arguello with which all readers of California history are familiar. Count Resanoff, the Russian envoy to California in 1806, is said to have fallen in love with her when he met her at the Presidio in San Francisco, where her father was the military commander. She was then sixteen years of age and a beautiful young woman. Before he could marry Concepcion, the Count had to obtain his Emperor's consent, and as soon as the purposes of his voyage were disposed of, he departed for St. Petersburg to obtain the Czar's consent and then return and claim his bride.

Unfortunately, however, he was killed by a fall from his horse while on his way through Siberia, and Concepcion never heard of his death until 1842, but she never doubted her suitor. She remained unwedded, renouncing the world and dedicating her life to the instruction of the young and the care of the sick. She followed the convent to Benicia in 1854 and died there in 1857.

Another pioneer worker and teacher in the convent was Fannie O'Neal, the adopted sister of Mrs. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, widow of the late General Sherman.

Instruction in the Monterey Convent was given in the elementary branches — reading, writing, grammar and mathematics; also French,

English, Spanish, music and needle work. The charge for tuition in the regular branches and board was \$400 a year, while day pupils were received for the small sum of \$2 a month. The school accommodated about one hundred and fifty pupils, many coming from different parts of the state.

In 1854 the convent was removed to Benicia, where, with Notre Dame at San Jose in later years, it still ranked as one of the foremost educational institutions. After the convent was closed at Monterey, the Rev. G. Sorrentini, the parish priest of San Carlos church, acting under instructions of the bishop, had the lower floor of the building made into a chapel and the large dormitory in the upper story was turned into a banquet hall. Many old time "fiestas" were held in this room, such as the celebrating of baptisms and marriages of prominent members of the church. For many years the other rooms were reserved as guest rooms for the bishop and visiting priests.

The building was rented later to private parties and rapidly took on evidences of decay, finally degenerating into an ill-kept tenement—a shelter for California Indians. It was at this period that Charles Warren Stoddard first saw the convent when he visited Monterey in 1885. In describing that visit, he afterwards wrote, "I saw her in her decay, the



Washington Hotel (California's First Hotel)

—Courtesy of Grizzly Bear

once flourishing capital. The old convent was windowless, and its halls half filled with hay."

A few years afterward the building was wrecked by order of the parish priest, the Rev. Angelo Casanova, and the adobe was used to level some of the streets of Old Monterey.

Many tender memories still cling to old St. Catherine's and scattered over the state may be found many who attended this school, among them a large number of non-Catholic parentage whose families recognized the advantages of a convent training for their daughters during that early period.

Washington Hotel—California's First Hotel.

The Washington Hotel stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Pearl streets. Monterey at one time was proud of the possession of the Washington hotel. It was an imposing and intimate figure in the city's daily life. It was the "Del Monte" of Old Monterey, and in its prime and vigor was the center of the life of the capital of California. The building was erected in 1832, and for a few years was the private residence of Don Eugenio Montenegro, who married a member of the well-known Soberanes family, after which it was used for a hotel. Following the American conquest, additions were made from time to time to the

original structure to accommodate the increasing demands brought about by the new era.

In 1849 it was owned by Don Alberto Trescony, a worker in tin, who arrived in California in 1841, and who later acquired a large fortune through judicious investments in lands. During the First Constitutional Convention held in California, (the convention that gave us the constitution of 1849), the hotel was leased by Mr. Trescony for \$1200 a month to a former private in the regiment of Colonel J. D. Stevenson. At that time the hotel entertained and sheltered the delegates. It was here that our first organic law in its making was discussed over rich and rare vintages, to be finally put into shape at Colton Hall. It was a place to be sought by the bon ton alone, for its rates then were \$200 a month without board. Bayard Taylor, the poet, who visited Monterey during the convention, was able to obtain a special rate of \$12 a week for his board. Rooms were at a premium and the poet accepted the hospitality of Major Smith, then paymaster for the stations of Monterey and San Diego, who had his lodgings in the old Spanish "Cuartel."

For many years the Washington hotel remained the city's chief hostelry, and was the scene of many fashionable gatherings. Notable among the features of its social life were the "cascarone" balls that brought back

again the spirit and color of a departed era. In the early seventies, the county seat of Monterey county, which had formerly been at Monterey, was, by a popular vote, transferred to Salinas. This event cast a shadow over the old peninsula and withdrew the official life of the county government to the neighboring town.

There was no recovery from this loss, and at the time of the coming of the queenly Del Monte, the old Washington hotel had passed the stage of competition. Its career was practically ended at that time, and rapidly began to disintegrate. From that time on to the fatal appearance of the wrecker in the summer of 1914, its course was consistently downward. Yet it went the way of all material efforts of man, with the satisfying distinction that it was fortunate in its association with an historical event that will make its name permanent in the history of the Golden State.

THE PRESIDIO

The presidio and mission of Monterey were founded on June 3, 1770. Structures for the presidio and church were shortly afterwards erected "by the side of an estero or creek," also described as being "a gunshot from the beach and three times as far from shore," where San Carlos church now stands. The following year the mission was removed to Carmel, but the presidio and chapel remained at Monterey. Guns were mounted by

the Spaniards on the hill overlooking the bay, where the presidio now is. In 1822 after Mexico obtained her independence from Spain, a fort was built by the Mexicans, and about the year 1843, Governor Micheltorena ordered a deep ditch dug on the site of the present fort. After the American occupation in 1846, a block house was built and ship guns mounted, by orders of Commodore Stockton, the successor of Commodore Sloat. The fort was named Fort Stockton but the name was changed later to Fort Mervine in honor of Captain Mervine, the officer in charge. Fort Halleck was built in 1847 by Company F, Third Artillery. Dr. James L. Ord, a member of that company who visited Monterey in 1892, gave the following information to the Monterey New Era, regarding this fort: "The fort was named Fort Halleck in honor of Lt. H. W. Halleck of the corps of engineers by whom it was laid out. It was built by Lieut. F. O. Ord and Lieut. W. T. Sherman in 1847, and the earthworks were thrown up by Colonel Stevenson's command, the New York Volunteers and the regulars then stationed on the hill.

General Sherman in his Memoirs published in 1891, gives us a very pleasing picture of Monterey in 1847. He says: "The old Lexington with Company F, Third Artillery, dropped her anchor on January 26, 1847, in Monterey Bay, after a voyage of one hundred and ninety-eight days, from

New York. Everything on shore looked bright and beautiful, the hills covered with grass and flowers, the live oaks so serene and homelike, and the low adobe houses, with red-tiled roofs and whitened walls, contrasted well with the dark pine trees behind, making a decidedly good impression upon us who had come so far to spy the land. Nothing could be more peaceful in its looks than Monterey in 1847. There was a small wharf and an adobe custom house in possession of the navy; also a barracks of two stories, occupied by some marines, commanded by Lt. Maddox; and on a hill to the west of the town had been built a two story block house of hewed logs, occupied by a guard of sailors under command of Lt. Baldwin, U. S. N."

General Stephen Kearney was the military governor of Monterey at this time, with headquarters at U. S. Consul Larkin's home. At the end of May he was succeeded by Richard R. B. Mason, First Dragoons. At this time Sherman writes as follows: "California had settled down to a condition of absolute repose, and we naturally repined at our fate in being so remote from the war in Mexico, where our comrades were reaping large honors. Mason dwelt in a house not far from the Custom House, with Captain Lanman, U. S. N. I had a small adobe house back of Larkin's. Halleck and D. Murray had a small log house not far off. The company

of artillery was still on the hill, under the command of Lieut. Ord, engaged in building a fort whereon to mount the guns we had brought in the Lexington, also in constructing quarters out of hewn pine logs for the men."

The present Presidio at Monterey was established in 1900, and is one of the important military posts of the United States.

Point Pinos Light House.

Point Pinos Light House is located at Point Pinos, about two miles west of Pacific Grove. It is one of the oldest stations on the coast, being first erected February 5, 1855. It is a "fixed light"—that is, it does not revolve and flash. A history of Monterey county, published in 1893, gives the following description of the light: "It is a white light of the third order, of ninety candle power, and is visible at a distance of fifteen and one-fourth nautical miles. The light is supplemented by a whistling buoy of the first class, audible for a distance of six miles. The light is surrounded by a catoptric lens of the third order."

Point Pinos is a one-keeper show station and its first keeper was Charles Layton.

HOME OF SENORITA BONIFACIO.

One of the most widely known landmarks of Monterey is the home of the late Senorita Maria Ygnacia Bonifacio. In the garden fronting the house on Alvarado street grows the famous "Sherman Rose." About this rose has been woven a romance, a pure and unadulterated bit of fiction that made its appearance in the eighties, from whence no one knows.

The rose, as the story runs, was given to Miss Bonifacio by Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman when he had been ordered east, and while calling on his lady love for the last time, with the promise that when it bloomed he would come and claim her as his bride. Together they planted the rose, vowing to remain true to each other until his return to her.

The general never returned, the promise was never fulfilled, and Miss Bonifacio is made to spend the remainder of her life in unrequited love. The story is an utter fabrication, a libel on the gallant record of the famous general, and a great injustice to the fair name of a good woman.

To the relatives and intimate friends of Miss Bonifacio, this story was most ridiculous, but in its oft repetition in later days it grew to be a source of annoyance and indignation. Miss Bonifacio knew Lieutenant Sherman, and in common with the young ladies of Monterey in that early

day, received the attention of Lieut. Sherman that grew out of the social events of that period.

It is well known in Monterey that at this time Miss Bonifacio was engaged to a young Spanish Californian, Don Pedro Estrada, a brother of Dona Josefo de Abrego, and half brother of Gov. Alvarado; while Lt. Sherman was at the same time engaged to Miss Ewing, whom he afterwards married. Miss Bonifacio never married her youthful lover, Pedro Estrada. For some reasons her mother opposed the marriage, and she never opposed her mother's wish.

Relatives of Miss Bonifacio, an elderly aunt, and first cousin, who lived at the time to which the Sherman story relates, are yet alive and living in Monterey, and bear testimony to the absurdity of the tale.

Furthermore, I was born and reared in the house of my grandmother, Dona Maria Antonia Castro de Sanchez, which stood diagonally across the street from the Bonifacio home. I knew Miss Bonifacio intimately, and to me she has often repeated that the story was without foundation, and that people persisted in its repetition to her so often that in her later years she got tired of denying it.

She also denied the story to Mrs. Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez, her cousin by marriage, who shortly after Miss Bonifacio's death published

an article in Sunset magazine on the "True story of General Sherman and Miss Bonifacio."

The facts here stated are the truth of the matter. They may shatter an attractive fiction, and spoil the commercial value of the "Sherman Rose," yet they are due the memory of the beautiful Senorita Bonifacio, who, only a little over a year ago, was laid to rest in the old Monterey church yard, where loving friends, amid their tears, bade a sad farewell to this sweet and kindly soul.

THE ABREGO HOME.

This old home has an interesting history. It was built by Don Jose Abrego, a Mexican merchant of Spanish parentage, who came to Monterey in 1834, with the Hjar colonists, on the vessel Natalia, which is said to be the vessel on which Napoleon escaped from the isle of Elba. In 1835, the vessel was sold to smugglers who carried on their business for a few months. One night while the men were on shore a heavy northeast gale parted the anchor chain and she drifted ashore and was wrecked. Portions of the timbers of this historic vessel were used by Don Jose Abrego in building his house. In 1836 he married Josefa Estrada, a half sister of Governor Alvarado, and moved at once into a part of the house which he had built, and to which additions were afterwards made.

In this home was one of the first pianos ever brought to California. A paper on the inside of it written by Don Jose, had the following information:

"In 1841 Captain Stephen Smith arrived with his vessel in Monterey, and I engaged him to bring me a piano on his next trip to the country. In March, 1843, he returned to this city in a brigantine; he had three pianos on board. I bought this one of him for \$600. He then sailed for San Francisco where General Vallejo purchased another of the pianos. The third one was afterwards sold by Captain Smith to E. de Celis at Los Angeles." This piano is now in the possession of Mrs. Francis Davis, San Francisco, a grand-daughter of Senor Abrego. The Abrego piano is a six octave made by Beitkopt and Hartel, Leipzig, imported by Brauns & Faulkner, Baltimore.

This home was the scene of many a social gathering, cascarone parties, receptions, etc., and up to the time of Mrs. Abrego's death in the "nineties," the most prominent and distinguished visitors to Monterey were entertained in this historic house.

Bayard Taylor, the poet, who visited Monterey in 1849, was entertained at this home and in his "El Dorado," he writes as follows:

"I attended an evening party at the house of Senor Abrego, which was

as lively and agreeable as any occasion of the kind well could be. There was a piano in the parlor on which a lady from Sydney, Australia, played with a good deal of taste. Two American gentlemen gave us a few choice flute duets and the entertainment closed by a Spanish quadrille in which a little son of Senor Abrego figured to the general admiration."

THE PACHECO HOUSE.

The Pacheco house on the southwest corner of Abrego and Webster streets, on the opposite corner from the Abrego home, was built in 1840 by Don Francisco Perez Pacheco who came from Mexico in 1819, with the artillery detachment under Jose Ramirez, Mexican sub-lieutenant of the artillery. Don Francisco Pacheco was claimant for the San Felipe, San Justo and San Luis Gonzaga ranchos, and became one of the wealthiest land owners of Monterey county, besides being always a man of good character, excellent reputation and much influence. His daughter married Don Mariano Malarin, a member of another prominent California family. For many years this was the summer home of the Malarin family.

Munras House (Now the Home of T. J. Field.)

Landmarks usually bear out their name, and have about them evidences of the wear and tear of time, but it is not so with a most respectable edifice that stands conspicuously at the very gateway of old Monterey. The

bulk of the modern travel, that has passed this house for the last quarter of a century, has been totally oblivious of its historical value and has simply looked upon it as an attractive modern home.

As Monterey boasts of so many landmarks, it seems but an act of justice that public attention be called to its origin and builder, and that it be accorded its proper place among the things noteworthy in this historic locality. This house was erected in 1824 by Don Esteban Munras, a Spaniard from Barcelona, who left his native country to go to Lima, Peru, in the employ of the Spanish government. In 1820 he came to Monterey, with the purpose of engaging in trading operations. After a two years' residence, he married Catalina Manzanelli, the daughter of Nicolas Manzanelli, a silk merchant from Genoa, Italy, and of Casilda Ponce de Leon, a lineal descendant of the great Spanish explorer and navigator.

Don Esteban was the first to build a pretentious dwelling in Monterey. In the early days of the settlement, the Presidio housed practically the entire population. Besides the barracks, officers' quarters and dwelling houses for the officers' families, civilians and their families also had their residences within the confines; due, no doubt, to the dangers of attacks by Indians before the country became thoroughly subdued.

The interior of this house has not been changed. The exterior has a

modern coating, hiding and obscuring the faithful adobe that still retains its strength and security against the future years. Its roof also has added angles and is a substantial departure from the old, making it quite necessary, in order to give honor where honor is due, that its story be repeated to those who are shut out from the light by its modern aspect.

In this house was constructed what is probably one of the first, if not the first, fireplace built in a home in California, and the original andirons are still preserved in the fireplace of the home. The general mode of heating in those days was by means of "el brazero" (the brazier)—an iron or other hard metal vessel filled with live coals. San Carlos church, which is now seen to the east of this house, was situated at the southern limits of the presidio and constituted the Royal Chapel. Don Esteban's home being just outside of the presidio was situated near the southwestern corner of the Presidio. The Royal Chapel has also seen some changes. It is now known, as has been intimated, as San Carlos church. It has lost its tiled roof, and has been enlarged by the addition of wings, though its type of architecture is not affected.

The Munras home has not passed to strangers, but still remains in the family. Catalina Danglada Field, grand-daughter of Don Esteban, and daughter of Prof. Danglada and Maria Antonia Munras, is the presiding

mistress. Miss Danglada married the Hon. Thos. J. Field, president of the Bank of Monterey. Two children bless the union, Maria Antonia, author of "Chimes of Mission Bells," and Stephen, civil engineer.

THE COOPER HOME.

This house stands on 508 Munras avenue. It was built in 1829 by Capt. J. B. R. Cooper, a pioneer of 1823. Mr. Cooper was a native of Alderney Island, England, and came to Massachusetts as a boy with his mother, who, by a second marriage, become the mother of Thos. O. Larkin, the first and only American consul. Captain Cooper came to Monterey from Boston in 1823, as master of "The Rover." He sold the vessel afterwards to Governor Arguello but continued to command her until 1826. In 1827 he was baptized in the Roman Catholic church and the same year he married Encarnacion Vallejo, a sister of General Guadalupe Vallejo. From 1826 to 1848 Mr. Cooper's name appears frequently in the original records. He was a man of splendid character, well liked and respected.

The Cooper home is now the property of the E. J. Molera family, San Francisco, and is used as a summer home. Mrs. Molera was formerly Amelia Cooper, and is a daughter of the late Captain Cooper.

THE AMESTI HOUSE.

This house is a two story adobe building with a small garden in front, and is situated on 514-516 Polk street, near the Cooper house. As nearly as can be ascertained it was built in 1825 by Don Jose Amesti, a Spanish Basque who came to Monterey in 1822, at the age of thirty. In 1824 he married Prudenciana Vallejo, sister of General Vallejo and of Mrs. J. B. R. Cooper already mentioned. In 1841 he was "juez" (judge) of Monterey, and in 1844 he served as alcalde.

THE MERRITT HOUSE.

The Merritt house is a two story adobe building on 338 Pacific street, next to the Presbyterian church. It was the residence of Judge Merritt, the first county judge of Monterey county.

Josiah Merritt was a native of Orange county, New York. He was educated in his native state, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York city where he practiced his profession for several years. In 1845 he moved to Illinois, where he pursued his profession for a few years, coming to California in 1849. He reached Monterey in January, 1850, and took an active part in organizing Monterey county in 1851. He was chosen as the first judge, serving from 1851 to 1854. Judge Merritt

was twice married, first in New York where his wife died, leaving two sons, Caleb, a business man of Newbury-on-the-Hudson, and Sylvander, an engineer on the Erie railroad, and afterwards mayor of Port Jarvis, N. Y.

In the latter part of 1850, Judge Merritt married his second wife, Juana Castro, daughter of Simeon Castro, alcalde of Monterey, and a very prominent citizen. Five children were born to this union, two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Joseph, was editor of the San Jose Mercury in 1882, and in 1884 was on the editorial staff of the San Jose Daily Herald. The house is now the home of Judge Merritt's youngest daughter, Mrs. W. C. Fiedler.

THE SOBERANES HOME.

The Soberanes house on 314 Pacific street is near the Merritt residence. It is a picturesque two story adobe building, built by Don Ygnacio Vallejo, father of General M. G. Vallejo. In after years it became the property of the Estrada family, and now is the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Soberanes, descendants of two prominent Spanish-California families.

THE DOUD HOME.

The Doud home on Van Buren street should not be omitted from the list of historical landmarks of Monterey. It is one of the first houses

built after the American occupation, and was erected by Francis Doud, a pioneer of 1849, and a Mexican war veteran. Mr. Doud was a native of Ireland and at the age of sixteen left his native land to come to New York. In 1838 he joined the United States army to fight the Indians and took an active part in the second Seminole war in Florida, which began in 1835 and ended in 1842.

He continued in the government and entered the Mexican war in 1846; was wounded at the siege of Vera Cruz and later at Cerro Cordo, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged in 1847. A bronze medal was presented to Mr. Doud by the Mexican Veteran Association for his gallant and meritorious service.

After the close of the Mexican war he became a private citizen and came to Monterey in 1849, where he engaged in the butchering business, conducting a meat market for several years. He died in his home on Van Buren street, and left valuable property in the Salinas valley. The home is now the property of Mr. Doud's unmarried daughter, Miss Mary.

OTHER HOMES.

Besides the landmarks already named are still to be found a few more buildings, built during the Mexican regime, which might be mentioned, such as the summer home of General Jose Castro, on the outskirts of

the town and east of San Carlos church.

The Escolle home, an attractive adobe with a garden in front, on 153 Hartnell street. It was originally the home of Mr. H. Escolle, a successful French merchant and a prominent citizen in many respects. This house is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Gragg, the latter being the daughter of the late B. V. Sargent, a pioneer of 1858 and a prominent old resident of Monterey.

The home of Dona Maria Ygnacia Sanchez, a two story abode building with a balcony in front, next to the Underwood house;—a relic of the old regime on modern Alvarado street.

The residence of Dona Dolores Osio on Alvarado street with an entrance and garden on Main street.

The Duckworth and Tores homes; the former, on the hill back of Larkin's house, and the latter, back of Colton Hall, and in a splendid state of preservation.

The house built by Governor Alvarado, which, by the way, was never his home, notwithstanding the sign on the house and post cards; and the house used as the Gift Shop and Tearoom, which is known as the First Federal Court building, although old residents say that no court of any description was ever held there.

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA.

As Monterey was the capital of Alta California during the Spanish and Mexican regimes, and as all the governors, with the exception of three, had their residence at Monterey, a list of those officials might be of interest to our readers:

Spanish Governors.

Gaspar de Portola	1770-1771	Jose de Arrillaga (ad interim)	1792-1794
Felipe de Barri	1771-1774	Diego de Borico	1794-1800
Felipe de Neve	1774-1782	Jose J. de Arrillaga	1800-1814
Pedro Fages	1782-1790	Jose Arguello (ad interim)	1814-1815
Jose Antonio Romeu	1790-1792	Pablo Vicente de Sola	1815-1822

Mexican Governors.

Pablo Vicente de Sola	1822-1823	Nicholas Gutierrez	1836
Luis Arguello (Spanish-Calif.)	1823-1825	Mariana Chico	1836
Jose M. Echeandia	1825-1831	Nicolas Gutierrez	1836-1842
Manuel Victoria	1831-1832	Juan B. Alvarado (Spanish-Calif.)	1842
*Pio Pico (Spanish-Calif.)	1832-1833	Manuel Micheltorena	1842-1845
Jose Figueroa	1833-1835	Pio Pico	1845-1846
**Jose Castro (Spanish-Calif.)	1835-1836		

Military Governors (American)

Commodore John Sloat	July 7, 1846, to July 29, 1846
Commodore Robert F. Stockton	July 29, 1846, to March 1, 1847
Brigadier Stephen W. Kearney	March 1, 1847, to May 31, 1847
Colonel Richard D. Mason	May 31, 1847, to April 13, 1849
General Bennett Riley	April 13, 1849, to Dec. 20, 1849

First American Governor (State)

Peter H. Burnett	Dec. 20, 1849, to Jan. 9, 1851
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*First cousin of the writer's great grandmother.

**First cousin of the writer's grandmother.

IMPORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF MONTEREY.

1542.

Monterey bay discovered by Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the employ of the Spanish government, and named "La Bahia de los Pinos" (The Bay of Pines).

1602.

Landing of Sebastian Viscaino and the place named "Monterey," meaning the "Forest of the King," literally "monte del rey" and not "mountain king," as interpreted by many.

1770.

Arrival of Padro. Junipero Serra, president of the Franciscan missions, and founding of San Carlos mission and presidio of Monterey. Monterey becomes the military and ecclesiastical capital of Alta California.

1771.

San Carlos mission removed to Carmel. The presidio and chapel remain at Monterey where San Carlos church now stands.

1773.

The first authority for granting lands in California, given by the Vice-

roy of Mexico to Commandante Rivera y Moncada upon the occasion of his appointment to the office of commandante. Under these instructions the first land grant in California is made to one Manuel Butron, a soldier of the presidio of Monterey, who had married an Indian neophyte named Margarita Maria. The land granted was near Carmel mission.

1779.

First complete system or code of legislation for the provinces of the Californias (Lower and Upper) is framed by Governor Felipe de Neve, third governor of California, and dated June 1, 1779, at the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey. These laws contained full provisions for the government of the presidios and other families connected with the military service; also for the colonization of the country and distribution of pueblo lands.

1782.

Arrival of the first European woman to California. Dona Eulalia, or "Senora Gobernadora," wife of Governor Fages, fourth governor of California, arrives at the presidio of Monterey.

1786.

First scientific expedition and first foreign vessel to come to California. In this year the Bay of Monterey and the surrounding country are visited

by the famous La Perouse, the French navigator and explorer, who was sent by Louis XVI with an organized expedition to explore the remote parts of the world. La Perouse is accompanied by 200 scientists of the most polished court in Europe. According to the report of La Perouse, published in 1792, Monterey was then the capital of Upper and Lower California and Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Fages was the resident governor, his authority extending over the two Californias and comprising territory not less than eight hundred leagues in circumference. Yet two hundred and eighty-two soldiers were the only subjects of this extended domain, the fifty thousand wandering Indians being subjects of mission control.

The white population of Monterey consisted of Governor Fages, with his family and servants, and thirty Spanish soldiers stationed at the fort, together with the priests of San Carlos Mission, founded by Junipero Serra in 1770. Here in this limited community the French visitors were received with open arms. The home of Governor Fages and his servants was placed at their disposal and so courteous and friendly was the attitude of the garrison that La Perouse, to show his appreciation, presented the soldiers with bolts of handsome blue cloth.

Father Lasuen, president of the missions, and the other padres of Car-

mel Mission, about two leagues from the presidio, were most kindly in their offices, and an invitation was accepted by the visitors to dine at the mission. They were received in splendid fashion and were given much information concerning the work of the Franciscan missionaries in this primitive part of the world. Under such friendly auspices the scientists began to explore and study the surrounding country and its primitive people.

The Indians of the peninsula, according to the accounts of La Perouse, were of two tribes, namely, the Achastliens and the Ecclemachs, each speaking a different language, while the converted Indians spoke a language composed of both. Their abstract terms were scanty, and their epithets for qualities of moral objects were almost borrowed from the sense of taste. They distinguished the plural from the singular number and varied their verbs through several tenses. Their substantives were much more numerous than their adjectives, and none of the Indians without difficulty could count otherwise than upon their fingers beyond the number of five. Hunting and fishing were the chief resources upon which the Indians originally depended for their means of subsistence, and maize was the original object of the Indian agriculture in these parts.

The Indian population of San Carlos Mission consisted of about 750 persons, including men, women and children. They lived in some fifty

huts near the church which they preferred to the houses built by the missionaries. These people had no other doors to their huts than simple bundles of straw, yet no instance of theft ever occurred among them. Seven hours of the day were allotted to labor and two hours to devotional exercises. Their breakfast and supper consisted of "atole"—a porridge of barley meal boiled in water—and their dinner of "possole," differing from atole only in being thicker and having corn, maize, peas and beans mixed with it.

La Perouse gave the missionaries for the use of the Indians many useful articles, including beads, coverlids and a variety of tools of iron. The gardener belonging to the frigates gave them potatoes, which the scientists had brought from Chili and also seeds and grain from France. The introduction of potatoes into California and the dissemination of seeds and grain from another country were the most important services conferred upon the state by La Perouse, and for which he must always be considered a benefactor.

It was so late in the season that the botanists had only a limited opportunity to study the flowering plants and the common wormwood, sea wormwood, mugwort, Mexican tea, golden rod of Canada, milfoil, deadly nightshade, sand verbena and water mint were the

only remarkable plants observed in the fields of Monterey.

La Perouse and his staff of scientists remained only ten days in California, and saw no other portion of what is now the state, but the peninsula of Monterey. On September 24, 1786, they set sail from Monterey, bound for the Orient.

Sailing northward they arrived at Kamchatka on September 7, 1787, where they were most cordially received by the Russian authorities. From Kamchatka one of the scientists was sent overland to France with the records of the expedition, together with the various collections, including seeds, dried plants and shells from Monterey.

In this collection was the pink sand verbena, which was analyzed in France and named "*Abronia umbellata*," and which has the distinction of being the first flower of California to receive its scientific name.

1792.

Arrival of the first American in California. In this year Alejandro Malaspina, Spanish navigator, landed at Monterey and with him came John Groem (perhaps Graham), son of John and Mary Groem, Presbyterians from Boston. Groem had shipped as a gunner of this expedition from Cadiz. He remains at Monterey, is baptized by the missionaries, and when he dies is buried at San Carlos mission.

In this same year George Vancouver, the English explorer, visits Monterey and is hospitably entertained by the missionaries. He writes as follows: "Our reception at the mission could not fail to convince us of the joy and satisfaction we communicated to the worthy fathers, who in return made the most hospitable offer of every refreshment the homely abode afforded." Vancouver discovers the famous Pinnacles near Soledad. Visits Monterey again in 1794.

1818.

The Year of the Insurgents.

Monterey is attacked by pirates under Bouchard, a privateer from South America. With two armed vessels they bombard the town, capture and hold the fort for four days, and after setting fire to the presidio and fort and the houses of the governor and commandante and after doing other considerable damage they departed down the coast.

1821.

First vaccination in California. The surgeon of the Russian boat Kutusof while in Monterey bay vaccinates fifty-four persons during the epidemic of 1821.

1822.

Mexico revolts from Spain and establishes herself as a separate empire.

Governor Sola, last Spanish governor of California, calls a meeting of the military and church officials and formally announces the action of Mexico. Monterey reluctantly becomes the Mexican capital and Sola as reluctantly becomes the first Mexican governor of California. Augustin Iturbide, a half Indian, is crowned emperor of Mexico in July, 1822, and when the news reaches Monterey in April, 1823, the oath of allegiance to the emperor is taken at Monterey.

1823.

W. E. P. Hartnell, an English merchant and an accomplished scholar and linguist, with his partner, Hugh McCulloch, establishes at Monterey the first commercial house in California, as a branch of a firm in Lima, Peru.

1824

The Mexican provinces revolt from the Iturbide empire and establish a republic. A few months pass and Iturbide is forced to abdicate the throne and is banished from Mexico. Mexico becomes a republic and the imperial banner is supplanted by the red, white and green of the republic. Thus, Monterey, the capital of Alta California, in little more than one year, passes under three forms of government—that of a kingdom, an empire and a republic.

1828.

Mexico adopts liberal colonization laws and authorizes the governors to grant unoccupied lands to all settlers who agreed to cultivate and reside on them. Many settlers availed themselves of this opportunity and vast tracts of land are granted.

1834.

Jose Maria Hjar, director of colonization, arrives in Monterey from Mexico with 150 colonists for the purpose of secularizing the missions. San Carlos mission is secularized. In this same year the first printing press and types to come to California are brought to Monterey by Governor Figueroa.

1836.

Insurrections arise in Monterey, which finally terminate in the American conquest of California. Disputes arise between Governor N. Gutierrez and Juan B. Alvarado, Secretary of the Territorial Deputation, concerning the administration of the custom house, resulting in the ousting of Gutierrez, and Alvarado being chosen by the people, governor of California, and Guadalupe Vallejo, military commander.

1842.

Premature taking of Monterey by Americans. Commodore A. P. Cat-

esby Jones, in command of the U. S. fleet on the Pacific coast, under the impression that war had been declared between the United States and Mexico entered the harbor of Monterey, captured the fort and raised the Stars and Stripes. The next day, finding himself in error he hauled down his colors and humbly apologized to the Mexican authorities for his conduct.

1845.

In May, 1845, the United States government sent John C. Fremont, a topographical engineer, in charge of a scientific expedition to the Pacific coast. The expedition, consisting of sixty-two men, reached California in January, 1846, and encamped in the Sacramento valley. Fremont proceeded alone to Monterey, to explain to the officials the objects of his presence in the territory and to buy supplies for his men whom he had left in the Sacramento valley. In company with U. S. Consul Thos. O. Larkin he called on the *Prefect Manuel Castro, and informed him that he was engaged in a scientific survey of a road to the Pacific coast, and that he desired to pass the remainder of the winter in California, with the intention of leaving for Oregon in the spring. Permission was given him to remain in California with the understanding that the exploring

*Manuel Castro, brother of the writer's grandmother.

party was not to enter the settlements of the country. After obtaining the necessary supplies, Fremont returned to the Sacramento valley, but on the first of March he moved with all his men to the Alisal ranch, near Salinas.

In the meantime, the Mexican government had begun to take measures against the American immigration that had begun to pour into the country, and had issued instructions to Pio Pico, the governor of California, to drive out the American families who had settled on the frontiers.

Hearing that Fremont was encamped in the Alisal, Prefect Manuel Castro wrote him the following letter:

(Translation.)

Prefecture of the 2nd District,
Monterey, March 5, 1846.

Senor Captain J. C. Fremont:

I have learned with much dissatisfaction that in contempt of the laws and authorities of the Mexican republic you have entered the towns of the district under my charge, with an armed force which the government of your nation must have placed under your command for the sole purpose of examining its own territory.

That this prefecture orders you immediately on the receipt of this communication to withdraw from the limits of this department, with the understanding that if you do not comply, this prefecture will take the measures necessary to compel you to respect this determination. God and liberty.

MANUEL CASTRO, Prefect of the Second District.

Fremont, instead of leaving, immediately moved to a point on the summit of the Gabilan mountains, called by the Californians, "El Picacho del Gabilan" (Hawk's Peak), but now known as Fremont's Peak. The higher official, General Jose Castro, who was at San Juan Bautista, also sent Fremont a letter asking him to leave. Fremont, however, did not leave, but on March 7, raised the American flag. General Jose Castro gathered his men, about two hundred in number, but did not attack Fremont. After three days' waiting Fremont and his party abandoned their camp and proceeded to the north toward Sacramento. General Castro did not attempt to follow him, but on March 13 issued his proclamation calling Fremont and his men a band of highwaymen who had dared to raise the American flag and defy the authorities. Fremont, on the other hand, wrote to his wife that his sense of duty did not permit him to fight the Californians, but that he retired slowly and growlingly.

Fremont's actions have been sharply criticized by various historians and especially by Bancroft and Professor Bryce, while others defend him, stating that Fremont's course was strictly in the line of self defense and self preservation, and not at all in the line of aggression. While it is true that Fremont's expedition was purely scientific and that soldiers were excluded from its ranks in its formation, yet the effects of the impending storm of war was in the air; and under its pressure, no doubt, Fremont was led to act with a view to the future conquest of the country.

Fremont afterwards took an active part in the events leading to the final conquest of California. His headquarters were at Monterey when California was under military rule, and the house occupied by him may be seen on Hartnell street, around the corner from the Gift Shop and Tea room.

1846.

The most notable year in the history of Monterey.

War having been declared between the United States and Mexico over the annexation of Texas. Commodore John D. Sloat, commander of the Pacific squadron, arrived in Monterey on the frigate Savannah, and on July 7, 1846, raised the Stars and Stripes over the old Custom House, ending Mexican rule over California forever. Before sending his men ashore,

Sloat issued the following proclamation which he read to them on board the vessel:

Flag Ship, Savannah, July 7, 1846.

We are now about to land on the territory of Mexico with whom the United States is at war. To strike their flag and hoist our own in place of it, is our duty. It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States at all hazard; to accomplish this it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinion of the inhabitants and reconcile them to the change.

We know how to take those who oppose us, but it is the peaceful and unoffending inhabitants whom we must reconcile. I scarcely consider it necessary for me to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable crime of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants.

That no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation can hope to escape the severest punishment:

1. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.
2. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed, without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3. The officers and boat keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them prepared to defend themselves against attack, and attentively watch for signals from ships as well as from the party on shore.

4. No man is to quit the ranks or to enter any house for any pretence whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offense to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would be attached to our names and our country's name by indignity offered to a single female, even let her standing, be however low it may.

5. Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden; not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6. Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success by any act that we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean.

Commodore Sloat acts as military governor until August 17. He is succeeded by Commodore Stockton, and Walter Colton, the chaplain of the



Commodore John Sloat

frigate Congress, is appointed provisional Alvalde of Monterey. At a regular election held in September he is elected to continue in the office. The office of Alcalde of Monterey was a very important one. In his diary which Colton afterwards published, he writes: "The office of Alcalde involved jurisdiction over every breach of the peace, every case or crime, every business obligation, and every disputed land title within a circuit of three hundred miles. To it there was an appeal from the court of every other Alcalde in the district, but there was none from it to any higher tribunal. There was not a judge on any bench in the United States or England whose power was so absolute as that of the Alcalde of Monterey."

Colton empanelled the first jury ever summoned in California on September 4, 1846. The plaintiff, an Englishman named Isaac Graham, charged Carlos Roussillon, a Frenchman, with stealing lumber. As one-third of the jury were Americans, one-third Mexicans and one-third Californians, Mr. W. E. P. Hartnell was appointed interpreter. (It may be interesting to our readers to know that the writer's grandfather, Don Rafael Sanchez, served on that jury.)

In connection with Robert Semple, Colton established the first newspaper ever published in California. It was called the "Californian" and made its first appearance on August 15, 1846. The printing press used

was the same one that was brought by Governor Figueroa in 1834. The paper was printed on paper originally intended for the manufacture of cig-
aritos, and was a little larger than a sheet of foolscap.

1848.

Intelligence of the discovery of gold on the American Fork reaches Monterey. Soon commenced a rush to the mines which depopulated the town, from which it took years to recover.

1849.

The government being semi-civil and semi-military and partly American and partly Mexican, Bennett Riley then military governor of California, called a convention to meet at Monterey on the first of September, 1849, for the purpose of framing a state constitution. First Constitutional Convention meets at Colton Hall, September 1, 1849.

1850.

In April, 1850, the county of Monterey is organized with Monterey as the county seat. Josiah Merritt, a New York attorney and pioneer of January, 1850, is chosen first judge of Monterey county.

California is admitted into the Union on September 9, and Monterey becomes the American state capital.

1851.

By an act of the legislature passed April, 1851, the town is duly incorporated as a city and Philip A. Roach is elected the first mayor of Monterey.

1872.

The county seat is removed from Monterey to Salinas where it still remains.

1874.

Building of the Monterey and Salinas Valley railroad by Mr. David Jacks and other prominent citizens of Monterey and Salinas. It is to the untiring energy of Mr. Jacks, however, and of Mr. C. S. Abbott of Salinas that the success of the railroad was due. Mr. Jacks gave \$25,000 to build the road and borrowed \$75,000 on his ranchos, loaning the balance of the \$75,000 to other parties who put that amount in the project. Mr. Abbott invested \$50,000 and with Mr. Jacks and other citizens, the necessary \$85,000 was raised to build the road. The road was sold later to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the track taken up and a new road built from Monterey to Castroville, connecting with the main line to San Francisco.

1875.

Pacific Grove Retreat founded by Mr. David Jacks and representatives of the M. E. Church.

1880.

Hotel Del Monte (Hotel of the Forest) built by the Pacific Improvement Company and opened June, 1880. Among its first distinguished visitors was President Rutherford B. Hayes and General Wm. T. Sherman.

1887.

Del Monte destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt.

1891.

President Harrison and party visit Monterey.

1897.

Don Juan Malarin, a distinguished citizen of Monterey, installs a street car line connecting Del Monte with Pacific Grove. Mr. Malarin invested \$50,000 in this enterprise, which gave most efficient service. The road was built for horse cars, but in 1903 it was changed to an electric road, and a cross line built going to the presidio.

1900.

Military reservation established at Monterey.

SOCIAL LIFE IN OLD MONTEREY.

From its very beginning, Monterey was a town of the first importance. With the arrival of Padre Junipero Serra as president of the California missions, and Portola as the first governor of California, Monterey became the religious, civil and military capital. It naturally in time became the social center also; and the social life of Monterey may be said to have unpretentiously begun as early as 1784, with the arrival of Dona Eulalia, wife of Governor Fages, fourth Spanish governor of California. As far as research reveals, she was the first white woman of quality and the first European woman to come to California. Dona Eulalia had been tenderly reared in Spain and belonged to a family of position and influence. She came to Monterey in the spring of 1784 with her husband and little son, on the assurance that California was not altogether a land of barbarians. It is said that when she arrived in California she was "shocked, and at the same time moved with pity at the sight of so many naked Indians," and she immediately began to distribute her clothes among them, and those of her husband. The governor advised her, however, to "temporarily suspend her benevolence in that direction, as she might have to go naked herself, since clothing could not be obtained in the country." Her stay in Monterey was anything but happy, but she remained with her husband

until his term expired and left a reputation for her charitable works and many acts of kindness to the sick and poor.

The first social function in Monterey of which there is any record is a reception given by Governor Fages and his wife at the presidio in the fall of 1786 in honor of the French navigator, La Perouse, who had been sent by the French government under Louis XVI with an organized scientific expedition to explore the remote parts of the world. The governor of California was not only the highest civil official but the chief military officer, and for many years the leading families of the province, families of both civil and military officials, lived at the presidio. In due time the presidio of Monterey became a pueblo and settlers came and built their homes around the presidio.

The earliest recorded description of Monterey as a pueblo shows it as a pretty and attractive settlement. A traveller who visited Monterey in the early thirties writes as follows: "Monterey as far as my observation goes is decidedly the pleasantest and most civilized looking place in California. The white-washed houses have a much better effect on the landscape than those of the other towns of California which are of a dirty mud color. The red tiles of the roofs contrast with the white sides of the houses and with the bright fresh green of the grass, upon which the dwellings about a

hundred in number, are dotted about irregularly here and there. The houses being placed at random in the green grass and nearly all being one story and of the cottage form, have a remarkable pretty effect when seen from a distance."

The great events in the social life of the people of Monterey during the Spanish regime were the inaugural ceremonies in honor of a new governor. On these occasions the chief military and civil officials of the neighboring pueblos, with their wives and children, and the "dons" of the "ranchos" with their families and servants, would gather at the capital to welcome the new governor. The missionaries would also come, as a religious ceremony usually preceded a social function.

One of the most famous social functions of the early days in California was the celebration at Monterey in 1815, connected with the inauguration of Pablo Vicente de Sola, tenth and last Spanish governor of California. The missionary fathers and the Spanish Californians had been eagerly awaiting the arrival of the new governor. The revolution against Spain had already begun in Mexico, and as Sola was a representative of the anti-revolutionist party and the people of Monterey were anti-revolutionists themselves and loyal to the crown of Spain, Sola's arrival was therefore the occasion of an unusual demonstration. The president of

missions, Padre Payeras, gave orders to all the missionaries to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and each to bring with him whatever he thought might add to the success of the event. The retiring governor, Louis Antonio Arguello, also issued orders to the commanding officers of all the military posts and all civil officials to be present at the festivities.

The ceremonies began in the plaza of the presidio. At that time the presidio consisted of a square of red tiled roofed adobe buildings, which opened into and formed and enclosed plaza or court. All the way around the courtyard, running along the fronts of the buildings was a corridor ten feet wide, surrounded by redwood pillars. On the south side of the courtyard and forming part of the southern wall stood the Royal Chapel, which still remains in a splendid state of preservation as San Carlos church of Monterey. All these buildings were surrounded by a stone wall twenty feet high, having only one gateway or door which was locked every evening at sunset and the key deposited with the commanding officer. Several days were spent in preparation for the reception and entertainment of the new governor. The presidio buildings were decorated with pine boughs and huckleberry bushes, and among them numberless little lamps were distributed and in the evening when it grew dark these were lighted, as were also the interior of the buildings and of the church which presented

an attractive appearance. At an early hour in the evening the people gathered at the presidio to promenade in the illumniated corridors and to meet and congratulate the new governor.

The next morning High Mass was celebrated in the Royal Chapel, twenty priests being in attendance, assisted by thirty or forty mission Indians especially trained to sing in the choir. The Indians were dressed in bright colors and carried violins, flutes and drums, which they had made at the missions under the instructions of the padres. Governor Sola, escorted by the retiring governor, Louis Antonio Arguello, and all other officials of the staff and garrison marched into the church between the files of soldiers, both cavalry and artillery, who were lined up in front of the church on either side. After mass, the governor and staff marched to the center of the plaza where the cavalry, consisting of one hundred men under the command of Captain Jose Maria Estudillo, and the Lieutenants Jose Estrada, Ignacio Vallejo and Jose Dolores Pico, formed a semi-circle. (Pico was my great grandmother's father.) The governor stood at the foot of a flag pole (at the top of which waved the Spanish flag) and addressed the crowd for half an hour. He then turned to the troops and congratulated them and the missionaries for the good work accomplished in the province. Then they adjourned to the home of the retiring governor

where a banquet awaited the officials. Before entering the dining room, an officer announced that twenty señoritas had come to welcome the new governor. Among them, conspicuous for their beauty and dress, were Magdalena Vallejo, Madgadelna Estudillo and Josefita Estrada. At a given signal, Magdalena Estudillo stepped forward and delivered a short and appropriate address of welcome, saying that she and her companions had come in behalf of parents and friends to welcome him and tender their congratulations on his accession to the government of the province of California. The governor responded, and filled with gratitude, asked his servant to bring into the reception room some boxes of "dulces" which he had brought with him from Mexico. He presented each of the young ladies with one of these boxes, after which they adjourned to the banquet room where a luncheon had been prepared by the ladies of Monterey, and consisted of the best that could be obtained.

The menu was as follows: "Domestic and game birds from Monterey, cordials, wines and olives from San Diego, oranges and pomegranates from San Gabriel, preserved dates from Lower California, bread and pastry from the wheaten flour of San Antonio, and old wines from San Fernando, Mexico." The tables were decorated with flowers from the garden of Don Felipe Garcia, an old settler in Monterey, whose home was about half a

mile southwest of the presidio. When the feast was over there was such quantities of food left that the whole town was invited to come, and thus about five hundred were fed on that day. The banquet was followed by the customary entertainment; exhibitions of horsemanship, such as are seen at the Salinas rodeo today, a bull fight and a bull and bear fight. There was nothing in the bull fight to attract the governor's attention, as he had seen such sights in Spain and Mexico, but when he saw a grizzly bear held by four mounted vaqueroes, each with a riata tied to each leg of the bear, he was somewhat surprised.

In the evening a most elaborate ball was given at the house of the comandante of Monterey. The music was furnished by the best musicians of the presidio, assisted by the mission Indians who had played at the church in the morning. The costumes of the dancers were very picturesque. The men wore "dove colored close fitting coats, knee breeches fastened at the knee with silver buckles and white silk stockings." The women had colored jackets of silk, and white skirts of sheer material covered with spangles. They wore white silk stockings and white satin slippers. Their hair was done up in waves and curls, and pearl necklaces adorned their pretty necks. It is said that the governor was surprised to see that the styles worn at the ball were the same as those worn in Spain

forty years before. While it amused him, he was pleased to see the costumes of ancient Castile revived, as they recalled the scenes of his early youth. (It will be interesting to note that these styles remained in vogue in Monterey until 1834, when the people adopted the styles of the City of Mexico brought by the Hija colonists in that year.) The styles did not change again until the American conquest in 1846. (Two changes in style in more than sixty years!)

The ball lasted all night, but the governor retired early as he had to start for Carmel mission at 6 o'clock the next morning, where there was to be another celebration. On the morning following the ball, the governor and his escorts, consisting of twelve cavalry men in uniform, and men and women on horseback, began their journey to Carmel over the trail called "El Calvario," that ran along through the dense pine forests. (The early missionaries had placed fourteen crosses along this road at equal distances and every Friday during lent the ceremony of the Via Cruz was performed. The Via Cruz or Way of the Cross is a most impressive devotional exercise which is practiced throughout the Roman Catholic world, and represents fourteen of the most touching and remarkable events in the life of our Saviour, from the time of His sentence to His burial.) The governor and staff had not gone very far up this picturesque road, when

they were met by the missionaries in their ecclesiastical robes, attended by incense bearers and a multitude of Indian neophytes dressed as acolytes. They all formed in a procession and escorted the guests to the church where another High Mass was celebrated.

When the religious ceremony was over, the Indians exhibited their various games, ending with a sham battle. A California historian tells us that there were two things that especially attracted the governor's attention at these festivities: One was the grizzly bear at Monterey and the other was the sham battle of the Indians, neither of which he had ever seen before.

His inauguration ceremonies being over, Governor Sola returned to Monterey to attend to the work of his administration, feeling more than pleased at what had been done in his honor.

Thus ended "la gran funcion," the most talked of social function in the pastoral days of California. The manuscript from which the account of these festivities was originally taken, was written by Juan Alvarado who was a little boy at the time of Sola's inauguration, and was present at all the festivities. The manuscript is written in Spanish, contains sixty pages of closely written legal cap, and may be seen in the Bancroft collection at the library of the University of California. It is said that Alvar-

ado often referred to Sola's inauguration during his last years, as "one of the most pleasant and vivid recollections of his childhood."

From the earliest period in the history of Monterey, dancing was the chief amusement, not only of the young people but of the old as well, and grandparents and grandchildren were often seen dancing together. If a few persons met socially at any hour of the day their first thought was to send for a violin and guitar, and if these instruments were found in competent hands, that of itself was sufficient reason to send for the dancers. Walter Colton wrote in his diary that "a Californian would hardly pause in a dance for an earthquake, and would be pretty sure to renew it even before the vibrations had ceased." Balls were given at the governor's house or at the residence of the commandante of Monterey, for which invitations were issued and had to be shown at the door. They were also given at private homes, and every house of the better class had a room or hall which was called "la sala del baile."

The most popular pastoral dances were La Varsoviana, la contradanza, la jota, la jota de Aragon, el jarabe, and the Spanish quadrille. The waltz was not danced much until after the American conquest, as it had been prohibited by the church under "excommunication major." These dances were quite different from one another but all were exceedingly graceful.

Perhaps the most interesting and the most graceful was "la contradanza," in which a large number of the dancers took part. There were many figures and charming combinations in this dance, taken from the other dances, and thus it included to a great extent the most attractive movement of all the others.

Sometimes a ball concluded with a game called "la canastita." This consisted of a ring formed by the dancers who circled around singing. At the last word each man rushed forward to embrace the girl he loved and if there was one left without a partner she was called "la duena de las burlas." As this was repeated many times, the duena was changed. These are the words of the song:

"Toma tu canastita,
De chiles verdes,
Quien te manda ser burla
De las mujeres.
Toma tu canasita
De calabazas,
Quien te manda ser burra
Porque no abrazas."

Some of the most enjoyable dances and "cascarone" balls were given at the homes of Thos. O. Larkin and of Don Jose Abrego.

The cascarone balls were delightful festivals, in which the breaking of the cascarones between the dances was the principal feature. The cascarone balls were given during the winter months only, the season ending on the evening preceding Ash Wednesday. For weeks previous to the cascarone season the ladies would begin to save their egg shells. A hole was made on one end of the egg and the shell filled with cologne water, but most always with oropel (gold leaf finely cut) or with colored paper. The open end of the shell was sealed with wax when cologne was used, otherwise a piece of white paper cut round was pasted on the end. These cascarones were broken lightly on the heads of favored persons;—generally the gentlemen broke them on the ladies' heads first. The amusement consisted in breaking the cascarone at an unexpected moment, and it was considered quite an honor to be attacked in this manner.

Picnics were favorite amusements. In these several families joined, each contributing something, such as stuffed turkey, chicken or tongue. Sometimes beef was taken and barbecued on the spot and sometimes a fat calf was taken and broiled, which was served with "salsa." One or two ox carts generally went ahead with the provisions, and the married people

went on horseback or in ox carts. The young people generally rode on horseback. They always returned home singing and a dance was always given at the house of one of the party, which lasted all night. At 11 o'clock a supper would be announced, consisting of cold meats, coffee, Spanish tongue, olives, bread and cheese.

The Spanish wedding was a most enjoyable event, and an occasion of feasting and dancing for three or four days.

In 1822 Mexico revolted from Spain and established herself as a separate empire. The proud banner of Leon and Castile was lowered from the custom house for the red, white and green of Mexico and Monterey reluctantly became a Mexican town. One of the elaborate functions during the Mexican regime was a ball given by Governor Figueroa in honor of Jose Maria Hajar, a director of Mexican colonization, who came to Monterey in 1834 with one hundred and thirty colonists. Governor Figueroa issued invitations which he had printed on a printing press belonging to the missionaries, which had been used by them for printing religious tracts. This printing press was the first one in California. (This same printing press was used by Walter Colton in 1846 when he published the first newspaper in California.) Printed invitations to the ball read as follows:

"Jose Figueroa, Jose Antonio Carillo, Pio Pico, Joaquin Ortega and the licentiate Rafael Gomez request your attendance at eight o'clock this evening at a ball that will be given at the house of the first named to congratulate the director of colonization and his estimable fellow travelers, the election of deputies for the territory and the country, upon its enjoyment of union and peace."

Signed,

Monterey, November 1, 1834.

MARIANO BONILLA.

William Heath Davis, who came to Monterey in 1831, and who in 1889 wrote a book entitled "Sixty Years in California," gives us a very good idea of the home life of the people of Monterey: He says: "My first visit to California was in 1831. Among the residents at Monterey the most prominent foreigners were David Spence, Capt. J. B. R. Cooper, Nathan Spear, James Watson, George Kinlock and W. E. P. Hartnell. The first three named were engaged in merchandizing. Kinlock was a ship and house carpenter. Hartnell was an instructor in the employ of the Mexican government in the department of California of which Monterey was the capital. The people lived in adobe houses and the houses had tile roofs; they were comfortable and roomy, warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Their furniture was generally plain, mostly imported from Boston in the ships that came to the coast to trade.

Generally the houses had floors, but without carpets in the earlier days. The women were exceedingly clean and neat in their houses and persons and in all their domestic arrangements. One of the peculiarities was the excellence and neatness of their beds and bedding, which were often elegant in appearance, highly and tastefully ornamented, the coverlids and pillowcases being sometimes of satin and trimmed with beautiful costly lace. The women were plainly and becomingly attired, were not such devotees of fashion as at the present day, and did not indulge in jewelry to excess. The people had but limited opportunities for education. As a rule they were not well educated; but they had abundant instinct and native talent, and the women were full of natural dignity and self possession. They talked well and intelligently and appeared to much better advantage than might have been supposed from their meagre educational facilities. The families of the wealthier classes had more or less education; their contact with the foreign population was an advantage to them in this respect. Many of the women played the guitar skillfully and the men the violin. In almost every family there was one or more musicians and everywhere music was a familiar sound."

In 1842 Monterey was at the zenith of her glory. It was the social center sought by every one, and the mecca for all travelers. At this time

there were already signs that foreboded important changes. A dominant race was fast making its appearance that in the near future was to possess the country; and in time make these scenes of ancient revelry and pleasure, a part only of memory and tradition.

Including the military, the white population numbered about 1000. The white people were known as "gente de razon" or people of intelligence, to distinguish themselves from the Indian who was considered on a level with the brute. The "whites" included the families of Spanish and Mexican and foreigners from England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, South America and the United States. Some of these foreigners had come since 1814, John Gilroy, the founder of the town that bears his name, coming in that year, W. E. P. Hartnell and David Spence in 1822, J. B. R. Cooper in 1823, and Larkin and others in 1833.

Of the native Spanish Californians, meaning the California descendants of Spanish and Mexican blood, there were several distinct classes. The upper class consisted of those who were or had been in official station, either military or civil. There were not many of those families; they intermarried among themselves and were very aristocratic in their feelings. They prided themselves on what they called their Spanish blood and speech and were lighter and more intelligent than the other classes.

The houses of the poorer classes were crudely furnished but those of the better classes fared better, having furniture which was imported from Spain or the City of Mexico, good silverware and dainty dishes and Indian servants to do the work. The kitchens and dining room were detached from the house and all the house work was done by the Indians. There was something, however, that could be found in every home however humble, and that was genuine hospitality.

It was in their amusements, more than in anything else that the people took the greatest interest.

Besides the regular church feast days, there were numerous national holidays, all of which were celebrated with more or less pomp and ceremony. Usually there was a high mass at the church in the morning, followed by military evolutions in the plaza, a banquet at noon, a bull fight in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening which ended the festivities. Horse racing and card playing were adjuncts to celebrations, but bull fighting was a national sport authorized by the government.

On the seventh of July, 1846, Commodore Sloat raised the stars and stripes on the flag staff of the old custom house and by it Mexican authority forever ceased in California. With American military occupation which lasted three years, came the American officers, notable among whom were

Sherman and Halleck. They were graciously and hospitably received in the Spanish homes, and became an added feature in the social life of the town. Near the conclusion of the military occupation, the first Constitutional Convention met at Colton hall for the purpose of framing a constitution for the prospective state of California. This gathering naturally was the occasion of much social activity and left its impression on the community life.

The first state ball in California was held at Colton hall on the last evening of the convention, on October 13, 1849, which was attended by the bon-ton of Monterey.

The Washington hotel was opened at this period, and from this time on to the time of the building of the Del Monte, it was the scene of many a cascarone ball and gay social gathering. It was also famous as the headquarters of the army and navy.

Bayard Taylor, the writer, who visited Monterey at this time, gives us a very pleasing picture of the life in Monterey. He says: "With the exception of Los Angeles, Monterey contains the most pleasant society to be found in California. There is a circle of families, American and native, residing there, whose genial and refined social character makes one forget his previous ideas of California. In spite of the lack of cultivation, ex-

cept such instruction as the priests were competent to give, the native population possesses a natural refinement of manner which would grace the most polished society. The most favorite resort of Americans is that of Dona Angustia Jimeno, the sister of Don Pablo de la Guerra. This lady whose active charity in aiding the sick and distressed has won her the enduring gratitude of many and the esteem of all, has made her house the home of every American officer who visits Monterey. With a rare liberality she has given up a great part of it to their use when it was impossible for them to procure quarters and they have always been welcome guests at her table. She was thoroughly versed in Spanish literature as well as the works of Scott and Copper, through translations, and I have been frequently surprised at the justness and elegance of her remarks on various authors. The houses of Senor Soberanes and Senor Abrego were also much visited by Americans."

General Riley, military governor of California, having been in Monterey two years, returned to the eastern states in July, 1850. On the eve of his departure the citizens of Monterey tendered him a farewell banquet at the Washington hotel. Covers were laid for two hundred persons, the toastmaster of the occasion being General P. H. Bowen. During the evening Governor Riley was presented with a handsome gold watch and a gold

medal valued at \$600, a gift from the town council of Monterey. On one side of the medal were engraved the words "To the man who came to do his duty and accomplished his purpose." The medal was presented by Philip A. Roach.

The American conquest foreshadowed the changes that were to come in Monterey. Still that change was very gradual. Up to the time of the removal of the county seat from Monterey to Salinas, the community was still strongly stamped with the characteristics of the old regime, and Monterey was still a typical Spanish town. The removal of the county seat caused not only a depression in the business life of the people but in the social life as well, and Monterey became the "Sleepy Hollow" of the Pacific. With the arrival of the Del Monte the people of Monterey who once were active and prominent in the social and business life of the town were either dead or had reached the *passee* stage. They had been replaced by a later generation who had grown up and developed under American rule and were ready and willing to lay down the old to take up the new. The final stage of the conquest of Spanish Monterey, however, came with the advent of the presidio in the year 1900. This was followed by a marked increase in population and business development. Many a proud old adobe was ruthlessly torn down to give place to the house of business. Modern

movements were inaugurated to meet the tastes and wants of the newcomers. Under the influence of strangers who brought new ideas and a different aspect of life, Old Monterey soon became a secondary factor, and is now fast becoming a mere memory, except in isolated instances, where the flames of the past refuse to be entirely extinguished.

During the period (1873-1900), the years that Monterey lay in slumbrous repose, it was the residence of many great artists and literary men—Strong, Bierstadt, Tavernier, Rollo Peters, together with such authors as Robert Louis Stevenson, Charles Warren Stoddard, Bret Hart and Daniel O'Connell, who made Monterey their headquarters for a time, sketching, painting and writing. Charles Warren Stoddard has given us a picture of Monterey at this period in the following words:

"I saw her in her decay, the once flourishing capital. The old convent was windowless and its halls half filled with hay. The barracks and the calaboose inglorious ruins; the block house and the fort mere shadows of their former selves. She was a dear old stupid town in my day. She boasted but a half dozen thinly populated streets. Geese fed in the gutters and hissed as I passed by; cows, grazing by the wayside, eyed me in grave surprise; overhead the snow-white gulls wheeled and cried peevishly, and on the heights that sheltered the ex-capital the pine trees moaned

and moaned and after caught the sea fog among their thin branches when the little town was basking in the sunshine and dreaming its endless dreams." In later years he wrote: "The town has fallen into the hands of Croesus. It is hopelessly modernized."

Daniel O'Connell, the poet, has also sweetly and eloquently given us a picture of Monterey at this time in his poem:

"In a mantle of old traditions
In the rime of a vanished day,
The silent and shrouded city
Sits by her crescent bay.

The ruined fort on the hill top,
Where never a bunting streams
Looks down a cannonless fortress,
On the solemn city of dreams.

Gardens of wonderful roses,
Climbing o'er roof, tree and wall,
Woodbine and crimson geranium,
Hollyhocks, purple and tall,



Alvarado Street in Stevenson's and Stoddard's time.

Mingle their odorous breathings
 With the crisp, salt breeze from the sands,
Where pebbles and sounding sea shells
 Are gathered by children's hands.

Women with olive faces,
 And the liquid southern eye,
Dark as the forest berries
 That grace the woods in July,

Tenderly train the roses
 Gathering here and there,
A bud—the richest and rarest—
 For a place in their long, dark hair.

Feeble and garrulous old men,
 Tell in the Spanish tongue
Of the good, grand times at the mission,
 And the hymns that the Fathers sung.

Of the oil and wine and the plenty,
And the dance in the twilight gray;
'Ah these,' and the head shakes sadly,
"Were good times in Monterey."

Behind in the march of cities,
The last in the eager stride,
Of villages later born—
She dreams by the ocean side."

"Oh, what good times we did have," said an old Spanish lady not long ago. Once a week "a la playa" (to the beach) aboard the ships, to dance with the officers, with 'our rebosos and mantillas,' "Que buen tiempo, y las meriendas, y los bailes." (What good times, and the picnics and the balls). "Gone are those days of primitive simplicity; gone are those healthful and innocent sports; gone are those happy days, when there was plenty of everything and sorrow and care were unknown." In their place we have the screeching of steam, the ringing of the phone, the tooting of the automobile, the bustle of trade, the strife of competition, and hearts heavily burdened with care. To many the thought is pathetic that the age

and people are gone that made this romantic period of California life. It was an age that drew upon the soil and herds alone for life's support, and was spared the strife of competitive business; and the people by temperament and inclination, were most fitted to enjoy these bounties. Soon the mission bells will be the only remaining tongue, that will speak and reawaken thought in behalf of those cherished days, that have slipped from our view below the horizon, like the evening sun upon the bosom of the Pacific.

"Ah, there were merry, merry times in famous Monterey then,
And the like of such rejoicing will ne'er come back again;
For strangers now are turning the wheels of progress fast,
And the old historic city is slumbering in the past."

"Out from the hoary vista, through a mist of silent tears,
An ancient city rises, gray with the weight of years,
And by the crescent winding of her calmly sheltered bay,
She guards her fond traditions, grand old Monterey."

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